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# THE WASHINGTON BEE

The Bee
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*Do you want reliable news? Do you want fearless race advocate? Do you want colored trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!*

VOL XVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18 1899 No. 31

HON. JOHN P. GREENE, OF OHIO.
The Repub ican National Chairman, Tenders Thanks to Mr. Greene for his Able Speeches in Ohio.
See page 8.

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.
A Southerner by Birth and a Man Who is Entitled to Higher Calling.
See page 4.

## THEY SAY.

Do your duty and be blessed.

The Afro-American Council is a thing of the past.

There is no local council in this city.

Men should be what they seem to be.

A pure person will never suspicion any one.

You can always tell when you are disliked.

Be careful in whom you confide.

Do your duty and be rewarded.

The libertine will talk about an honest person

He may hold the High Schoo but watch and see the move.

Men who attempt to subordinate his friends for other people will get the daggers point.

Prof. Weatherless is the principal in physics the High School principal and Miss Kirkland to the contrary notwithstanding.

What does the separate department of physics mean?

Perhaps an investigation will develope something.

The Afro-American Council is dead.

The preacher has been convinced that the negro didn't go into the democratic party.

The democrats in Maryland talk about disfranchising the negro.

In union there is strength,

Do you know that it is the man of brains who succeeds?

Be up and doing is the watch word.

THE BEE is the people's paper.

The man who sees a head of him knows what to do.

When will the colored school officers know how to conduct their own schools without the interference of the white?

O! for a man who will express his honest convictions.

When will Mr. John B. Wight appoint a few colored men in the fire deparment?

He ought to resign and that soon.

The democrats of Kentuckey are more in need of being governed than the Cubans or Philippines.

If the scene in Kentucky was a negro one, there would be a howl to the effect that negroes were incapable of self-government.

The police court is in need of reorganization.

It is hoped that Major Sylvester will take a hand in the officer's club business.

Booker T. Washington the southern apologist will read a paper i March.

The man who goes from this city to the next convention must have the support of the people.

Candidates to the next republican convention are, P. H. Conner, Dan Murray and Dr. Purvis.

Their chances for remaining at home are excellent.

Don't be alarmed they are only candidates to remain home.

It will be a fight to a finish.

Down with the traitors, they ruin a country.

The people will elect McKinley delegates.

There are thousands of bets on the next election.

McKinley will succeed himself.

The New York colored democracy is gaining ground.

Do what you think is best.

Dr Pierre is a successful practitioner.

Do your best to win always.

Mr. J. W. Patterson has opened a new office.

Patterson is a hustler an wide awake man.

Nothing succeeds like success.

Ther nothing in negro organization.

Be good citizens and you will succeed.

Read THE BEE and be happy.

## THE AUTOMOBIKE.

### A Self-Propelling Bicycle Invented by a Michigan Man.

The rapid strides that automobilism is making may be illustrated by a vehicle which has been brought out here.

The new machine is called the "mobike," and, as its name implies, is a self-propelled bicycle, run by a very small and light motor—a sort of gasoline turbine—which, in spite of its diminutive size, possesses such astounding power that the capacities for high speed and hill climbing abilities of the new machine put the old type of foot-power bicycle far in the shade.

The inventor is Prof. A. M. Herring, whose recent experiments in aeronautics have created widespread interest. The experiments of the professor and Mr. Chaunts, with the gliding machines at Dune Park, Ind., will be remembered by many readers, some of whom will also recall the last year the professor produced a new flying machine, the first to carry an operator in successful flight. This machine, technically known as an aerocurve, or aerodrome, was merely an experimental one operated by compressed air engines, but its flights were nevertheless successful enough to remove all apprehension of failure in a flying machine propelled by a more permanent power. The new engines for the perfected flying machine were practically completed when the Truscott Boat Company fire occurred, which destroyed the professor's quarters and work, along with everything else in the main building. The only machine to escape destruction was the half-completed "mobike" tandem, which he was building for his own use.

This machine has room and power enough for two people; it plows through the sand of rough roads and up ordinary grades with such a load with apparently the same ease as it runs along the smoothest street. All of the machinery is fully automatic, as merely pushing the mobike along sets all the machinery in motion, after which the rider has simply to mount by the step and steer, controling the speed the while by an almost imperceptible movement of the foot, which rests upon an engine governor at the rear of the turbine head. The batteries and hot-tube igniters, the source of trouble with all gasoline engines, are dispensed with, and even the adjustment of the gasoline and air valve, which in other machines requires such constant attention in the newest type of automobile, is automatically effected by the machine itself. The machine now has been used on runs which already aggregate 600 miles, and apparently never needs attention or repairs.—St. Joseph (Mich.) Cor. Chicago Record.

## ANOTHER MEAN MAN.

### Is a Bachelor and Gets Sewing Machine Agents to Do His Mending.

"He's the meanest man I ever had anything to do with," said the sewing machine agent. "I received a note from him the other day saying that he desired to view one of our matchless machines with the view of purchasing if found to be satisfactory. In these piping days of competition it is a novelty for a sewing machine agent to be invited to call and show goods so when I had recovered from my surprise, I promptly loaded a machine in my cart and started for the address the man had given.

"An old man met me at the door and invited me to bring the machine inside so he could more closely examine it. I did so, setting the machine up in the sitting room and calling his attentions to its fine points. He was an attentive listener, and I talked with the confidence of a man who considered a sale certain. Finally, having exhausted all my arguments, he asked to see a practical test of the capabilities of the machine. I agreed, and asked him to bring me something upon which to work. He left the room, returning a few minutes later, his arms filled with damaged finen.

"I sat down at the machine and showed him how easily rents and tears could be meaded, making the garments as good as new and saving in a short time the price of the machine. The man seemed very much interested, and kept handing me garment after garment that needed attention. I worked for two solid hours mending the old man's garments, and at last, having nothing else that needed attention, he commenced to find fault with the machine. Finally he told me he guessed he wouldn't buy a machine right away.

"I was so mad that I didn't dare trust myself to speak, and I was glad afterward that I didn't, for when I learned the whole truth I realized my total inability to do the subject justice. The miserable old sinner, who happened to be a bachelor, had brought me up there simply to do his mending. He has worked the same game on other agents."—N. Y. Sun.

### Rustic Ignorance.

Those who know the French peasantry will not be particularly surprised at the news that the gatewoman at the railway crossing near Rennes had never heard of Dreyfus. And, of course, the story can be matched in this country. At the time of the Duke of Wellington's death a parson sauntered into his garden after breakfast, newspaper in hand, mentioned the news to his elderly gardener, who replied, "Lor, sur, and 'oo was 'e?"

Again, the story runs that Mr. Kipling, while on a visit to Mr. Hardy, went to see a house which the author of "Life's Little Ironies" thought would suit him, and that when Mr. Kipling moved out of earshot Mr. Hardy observed to the occupant, "I may mention to you that this gentleman is no other than Mr. Rudyard Kipling." "Is that so?" she replied, "I never heard the name before." Presently Mr. Kipling, in turn, found himself alone with the lady, and remarked. "Possibly you may not be aware that the gentleman who brought me here to-day is Mr. Hardy, the eminent author." "Oh, indeed," was her reply, "I don't know his name."—London Chronicle.

### Thought It Was a Dinner Plate.

Mrs. Benham—"The report of the baseball game says that one of the players died at the plate."

Benham—"Well, what of it?"

Mrs. Benham—"I suppose it was overeating that killed him."—Judge.


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The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment Washington.

[illegible] 7th and 8th Sts., N. W.

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Manufacturer of Plain and Ornamental

IRON RAILING

Iron Porches, Window Guards, Grills, Balconies, Gratings, Cellar Doors, Etc., of Every Description.

Builders' Work A Specialty.

All work Firstclass.

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GET THE BEST

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (patented), no other has it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

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10 CONSUMPTIVES.

No better remedy can be for [illegible] every form of cough, colds, bronchitis and [illegible] ability, or for consumption in any of its stages. [illegible] Dr. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil [illegible] Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Iron. [illegible] the first [illegible] long experience and experiment, [illegible] its present form can be recommended as the best preparation known to restore vitality and vigor to flesh, nerve, blood and brain. It is manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER [illegible], Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated [illegible]

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## A GREAT PROJECT.

### Europe Interested in Making Chicago a Deep Sea Port.

Advocates of the plan to make Chicago a deep-sea harbor say that great interest has been created in Europe over the project. Many of the prominent continental journals have published illustrated articles showing the lakes and canal system, and any amount of capital is said to be waiting to be invested in establishing direct steamship lines to Chicago from European ports as soon as steamers of sufficient tonnage to make the freight profitable can pass through the canals.

Wilhelm Weimann, the Danish Vice Consul at Chicago, and a member of Denmark's foreign diplomatic corps, said yesterday:

"Any amount of capital stands ready to be invested in steamship lines to Chicago. The Copenhagen merchants are deeply interested in deep-water center for one of the largest shipping organizations in Europe, the United Steamship Company, which has several hundred steamers running to almost every part of the globe. The managers of the new free port, one of the largest in Europe, would certainly be the first to establish a direct steamship line to Chicago, and this may take place next year, when the Canadian system of canals is expected to be completed, permitting the passage of steel vessels with a cargo of 2,000 tons.

"The idea would be to establish a line of fast steamers, as the express business would be an important aid in making the line profitable."

The first general interest in the subject abroad is aid to have been manifested when O. A. Thorp & Co., exporters and importers of this city, brought a little steamer through the canals to the lakes, it having actually crossed the ocean with a cargo. The experiment was repeated three years in succession, and while the difficulties and obstructions to such a through traffic rendered further attempts unprofitable, owing to some slight reduction in the rates of through transportation, yet the fact that these experiments were conducted without loss is said to have been considered abroad an argument of the strongest kind in favor of deeper canals.—Chicago Record.

## HIS WIFE CONSENTED.

### And a Hungarian Nobleman Visits His First Love, Now a Nun.

Count A. Dessewny, a distinguished looking nobleman from Hungary, arrived in New York recently, on the steamer Lucania, and was later seen to take a train to Philadelphia. His mission to this country is a strange one and is a remarkable example of love and devotion. He leaves wife and children to visit the love of his youth, who is a nun in this country. Whether she is in Philadelphia, or farther West, the Count will not say. And the strangest feature connected with his visit to this love of long ago is that it is with his wife's entire consent, and that he has paid these visits annually for the past 10 years. The Count was not communicative to his fellow passengers on the Lucania, but to a few of them he told a little of his mission and history. There are lines of care in his face and although he is in his prime his hair is streaked with silver. Married to a beautiful woman, father of bright children, still he loves the girl he met in his youth and his heart constantly yearns for its first idol.

While chamois hunting in the mountains Count Dessewny met his fate. It was at a simple country dance that he first saw the woman who has been a part of his life ever since. She was Maria Teresa Kisfaludy, the beautiful daughter of a professor at the University of Munich. It was a case of love at first sight on the part of both. Her reply to his offer of marriage was at once a joy and a pain. She told him she dearly loved him, but in the same breath she said she could never marry him. The young woman had, in a moment of religious enthusiasm, pledged her life to relieving suffering and had taken the vows of celibacy. Nothing could change her.

The Count left the mountains, and Maria Kisfaludy came to America. The Count soon afterward married a lady of noble birth, whom he says is just as refined, just as beautiful, as the little Magyar girl who had won his heart.

His wife and family know of his infatuation, which still holds him. With their knowledge and consent he comes to America each year to visit her. She is in some large American city, which one the Count refused to say. But the fact that he took the train for Philadelphia lends credence to the belief that in this city the reunion of the two has taken place.—Phil. Times.

## A SAUERKRAUT FAMINE.

### Shortage of Cabbages Threatens St. Louis's Favorite Dish.

A sauerkraut famine is threatened in St. Louis. What such a famine means is not understood by those who are not aware that sauerkraut is the great popular dish of St. Louis, and occupies the place taken by beans in Boston. It is estimated that more sauerkraut is consumed here than in Chicago, which has twice the population of this city. Missouri soil is said to be specially adapted to cabbage growing, and as there are many Germans in the city the consumption of sauerkraut follows naturally. The Germans have popularized sauerkraut among their American friends until a St. Louis house without sauerkraut is like home without a mother.

**Horseshoes in Japan are simply clogs of twisted straw, and during a journey many have to be carried to replenish those which are worn out.**

## CHORUS GIRLS.

### Little Inducement Held Out to Those Who Want to Reform.

The Chicago woman who has come to New York with the idea of reforming the chorus girls seems to have made a mistake in her estimate of the price at which they would be willing to exchange their present employment for work of the kind she offers. From $12 to $14 a week is the pay of the average chorus girl, and to remove them from the demoralizing influences of stage life she volunteers to find places for them in mercantile employment at one quarter that sum. There is not likely to be much demand for reformation at this figure, in view of the great demand for their services at the higher figure. Chorus girls who are beautiful enough and have voice enough and other qualifications are not easy to find. The demand for them is far greater than the supply, and one New York manager has recently advertised in many of the cities of the country for young women who are anxious to enter the profession in this way. The deficiency in the supply is less noticeable in New York than it is with those companies that are to travel through the country.

Only a short time ago a manager about to send one of his companies on the road found that three-quarters of the young women he expected to take along with him regretted very much that they were compelled to refuse, but could not think of undertaking the hardships of a season's travel. Most of them had their homes here or other ties which bound them to New York, and leave them they could not. The veterans who have served their time in the business and appreciate the value of a salary wherever received are the only recruits that can be relied upon to take the road at any time; but they are usually deficient in other qualities looked for in the most popular type of chorus girl. At a revival last spring of a play given first 15 years ago one of the original chorus singers was in the cast. She still finds a demand for her services, but not in New York. Here she would not be wanted even in the back row. Only youth and beauty are wanted here, and they are so much desired that the reformer who is offering $4 a week in more conventional employments will probably make little progress.—N. Y. Sun.

## A KING'S DONATION.

### Siam's Ruler Gives a Hotel Site in Bangkok to an American.

Wallace J. Palmer, a former resident of this city, has been assisted in a hotel enterprise by the King of Siam. Mr. Palmer, after a seven years' absence, is visiting his old home here, and will leave in three weeks to carry out the plans he has made with the King of Bangkok. Mr. Palmer has been an extensive traveler in the Far East, and a few years ago he visited in Siam. The country attracted him, and he decided to stay there.

Mr. Palmer at one time conducted a large hotel in Florida and thought Siam would be a good place for another. He opened one on a small scale. The American patronage was very large, and he prospered. Among visitors to his hotel was the King, who grew to like the place so well that he made Mr. Palmer his chief caterer. The friendship existing between Mr. Palmer and the King finally developed into a big business enterprise.

The King has given to Mr. Palmer a large plot of land in the heart of Bangkok on which to erect a large hotel. Mr. Palmer, on his return to Siam, will commence work on the structure, which is to cost $20,000. Land is very expensive in Bangkok, and Mr. Palmer says the King has made a very generous gift in the site for the hotel.—New Haven Special to N. Y. Times.

### Filipino Fighters.

The American forces, which are beginning to penetrate deeper into the interior of the Philippine Islands, will soon run across the as yet uncivilized natives, who have never been under the control of the Spaniards or anybody else. In fact, as reports of some of the earlier battles showed Aguinaldo has already succeeded in rallying

(Filipino Warriors).

to his support some of the native tribes armed as are those in the picture, with bows and arrows. Some of these natives, who can, of course, know nothing about the causes of the present war, are cannibals and are absolutely fearless in battle. They use poisoned arrows, and live on friut, roots, and what they can shoot.

### American Bass in Paris

A shipment of American black bass was made to France and they have flourished so marvelously that to-day they are common articles of diet in the hotels and restaurants. When the bass were introduced the French streams were practically deserted.

### Denver a Cycling Town.

Denver (Col.) has more bicycles in proportion than any other city in the country.

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MOST SUPERB DAY TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

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BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS SHORT LINE RAILROAD.
TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.
For Annapolis and way stations, week days, 7:15 8.50 a. m , 1.10, 5.40 p. m.
On Sundays 8.50 a. m. 5.40 p. m.
For Round Bay and Bay Ridge, daily 3.00 p. m.
Leave Annapolis, week days, 6 45 8.55 a. m. 12 m, 3.50 and 7.15 p m.
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Leave Ray Ridge week days 7.00 p. m.
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Fare to Bay Ridge and return, 50c.
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I DON'T BUT WILL HERE AFTER.

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## RUSSIA'S GREAT CANAL.

### A Long Ditch To Connect the Baltic And Black Seas.

European papers and scientific magazines are occupying themselves pretty generally at the present moment with criticisms concerning the great ship canal which is destined to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea, work on which was begun last year by the Russian Government, and is being pushed forward with the greatest zeal, and at the same time with a quietness amounting almost to secrecy. When finished the work, on account of its immensity and the almost insuperable difficulty to be overcome, will be worthy of a place beside such modern wonders as the St. Gotthard tunnel, the Suez Canal, the tunnels of Frejus and the Simplon.

The projects offered for the construction of this really herculean labor were many and various, but the choice finally rested between two schemes—one, a proposition to unite the river Dnieper, which flows into the Black Sea, with the Dwina, which empties its waters into the Baltic at Riga; the other a plan to connect the Dniester, west of Odessa, with the river Vistula, which has its mouth at Danzica on the Baltic.

The first of these projects met with the special favor of Alexander III., and is the one which has been adopted for the carrying out of the great work of uniting the two seas. The route starts at Riga, following the course of the Duna River as far as Duneberg, where it is united to the Beresina by means of an immense course cut right through the country. The Beresina and the Dnieper are then used to complete the connection. The total length of the line is 1,600 kilometers, or about 1,000 English miles, 200 kilometers of the entire distance being artificially cut through the land. The work is to be finished in five years if all goes well and a sufficient number of men are kept at work during that period.

The canal is 66 meters, or about 307 feet wide, and about 30 feet deep, thus allowing the largest vessels means of passing from one sea to the other. Seventeen large ports, or artificial bays, are to be constructed along the line as well, each capable of containing a large number of ships, so that a Russian vessel, however large it may be, may make the entire transit in six days, without hindrance of any kind.

The cost of the work, at the lowest estimate, and taking into consideration the means at the disposal of the Russian Government as to the adoption of unpaid labor, will amount to about $120,000,000.

The principal of the reasons for the adoption of the above mentioned plan in preference to the Driester-Vistula project is that the whole passage is kept within the limits of the Russian Empire, thus allowing Russia absolute sovereignty over the entire course.

Putting aside the great political advantages given to Russia by the new enterprise, the gain commercially and economically will be an incalculable one, and beneficial in many more ways than one. With her great power and resources the great semi-Oriental kingdom is in position to carry out with ease works that, in their immensity, recall the wonders of ancient history, and before the undertaking of which a lesser power would retire discouraged.—Rome Correspondent New York Times.

## CAT ADOPTS RABBITS.

### Robbed of Her Own Litter She Is Content With Substitutes.

A cat on the farm of Andrew Harris, near McKeesport, Pa., has adopted four baby rabbits in the place of the litter of kittens which she recently brought into this world and which Mr. Harris thought the world could get along without. The day after the kittens disappeared the cat was observed carrying something in her mouth to the barn. Three times she was seen making the same journey, and then Mr. Harris made an investigation. He found, hidden in the hay, three baby rabbits. While he was looking at them puss appeared for the fourth time carrying another little rabbit in her mouth. It was deposited with the others and she lay down with them, puurred with the greatest of pride and satisfaction.

The young rabbits are getting along finely. They hop all about with their foster mother. Mr. Harris is proud of his cat and is permitting her to raise her queer family undisturbed, except for the visitors who are constantly calling to witness this queer freak.

### It Did Not Work.

"A good, strong bluff at the proper time is a very good thing, but it may fall flat," said a well known traveling man who is at present visiting Washington. "It was at one of the best hotels in Kansas City a few days ago that one of the guests stepped into the lobby to leave his umbrella, and not desiring to go to his room thought he would try a scheme of his own to prevent some one from walking off with it. Taking a slip of paper from his pocket in big black letters he wrote the following notice: 'Beware! The man who owns this umbrella weighs over two hundred pounds and can strike a ten-ton blow. He will be back in fifteen minutes.' It was not long after that some one was attracted by the sign, and he feared not the consequences of the dire threat. Quickly taking the coveted umbrella he removed the paper, and, turning it over, wrote on the back as follows: 'The man who took the umbrella weighs less than one hundred and fifty pounds, but can walk ten miles an hour. He is never coming back.'"—Washington Times.

### An Unsatisfactory Treatise.

She—Why should they say stolen kisses are the sweetest?

He—I think that it is due largely to the natural perversity of human nature. It is not so much due to the fact of any sweetness in the mere performance of osculation as to an adherent desire for that which is supposed to be unattainable. For instance, I read an article by an eminent sociologist on the——"

"It is getting real chilly out here on the porch. I think we had better go into the house."—Indianapolis Journal.

## SHE WIELDS A CLEAVER.

### Miss Daisy Stevenson One of the Few Lady Butchers of the Country.

Rochester has been referred to by some envious persons as a "back number," but she can boast of being a leader with but a single exception in one respect—that of a female butcher. The name of this fair knight of the saw and cleaver is Miss Daisy Stevenson, and she disposes of her wares at an up-to-date little market at the corner of Plymouth avenue and Grieg street. The proprietor is a modest, unassuming little woman, 28 years of age, slightly below the average height, and fair. She is a brilliant conversationalist and possesses exceptional executive abilities. Miss Stevenson has now been cutting meat for a living for two years and three months, having first undertaken the task when her father, who had become sick and unable to carry on his work, concluded to take a rest for a few weeks. Miss Stevenson was at that time keeping the books for the concern. Rather than allow strangers to take the business, Miss Stevenson opened the market and continued the business just as though nothing had happened. Under her management the trade was steadily increased, until now it is established upon a firm basis.

When asked how she liked the work she replied: "It is not through choice that I do the work, but because it is a means of support for the family. It was difficult at first, but now it does not seem harder than home work. I am my own boss, which means a great deal. I open the market at 6:30 in winter and 6 in summer. I find it difficult to get good help; any one can sell cut goods, but it is the odds and ends which go to make up the profit, and which must be disposed of as well. I seldom lose any thing from bad accounts, as my customers are prompt. If I send a statement and receive no returns, I immediately drop those people from my roll and refuse to trust them again."

So far as can be learned there is but one other woman in the United States who is at present pursuing this business as a means of livelihood, and that one is in Syracuse. During the re-returns, I immediately drop these peothing which attracted his attention was the evident satisfaction with which the patrons received goods. There was not the usual fault-finding as to weight and quality of the meat; in fact, several went so far as to say that it was an exceptionaly good cut. Miss Stevenson went about her work in a manner which denoted the utmost confidence.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

## SEEDING RAISINS.

### Machines Will do It at the Rate of Ten Tons Daily.

Unlike the eastern imitation, the California seeded raisin is subjected to a dry temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit from three to five hours, after which the fruit is submitted to a chilling process, and while in this reduced condition of temperature is passed through the cleaning or "brushing" machines, which remove every particle of dust and capstems, thus making it a pure and wholesome article. It is then taken automatically by elevators to a room where spread upon wire trays, it is exposed to a temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit, which brings the fruit back to its normal condition, and in this "processing" the berry is converted into pectin, that delicous jelly which gives to fruit its best flavor.

The raisins having been prepared through this alternate heating and chilling to keep indefinitely and resist climatic influence are passed through seeding machines, each of which has a capacity of from ten to twelve tons daily. The raisins are pressed between rubber or similar surfaced rollers, which at first flatten the berry and press the seed to the surface, when an impaling roller catches the seeds between its needles, or teeth, affixed to its periphery deftly removing them from the fruit, while the latter passes on, minus its seeds, but possessing evry particle of its flesh. The seeds are removed from the roller by a "flicking" or whisking device, and are sent along to the seed receptacle, finally ending their journey in the engine room, where they are burned as fuel.

Four hundred and fifty carloads of ten tons each, or 9,000,000 pounds of seeded raisins, were shipped from the Fresno district last year, and a very much larger tonnage will be turned out this year.

Some estimate can be formed of the possibilities of the Fresno seeded raisin plants when it is stated that their aggregate capacity for this season will approximate from 1,700 to 2,000 carloads, while it is probable that 1,400 cars will be the output. Each seeding plant has from five to twelve machines of ten tons daily capacity per machine. Some of the packing houses cover a ground space 150 by 225 feet and are three stories high.—California Vineyard.

### Snagboat Cook's Lemon Pies.

"Good cooks are born like poets," said Major J. B. Quinn. "Once upon a time I bought a lot of turnips for a government snagboat on one of the interior waterways, and, visiting it not long afterward, was surprised to find lemon pie being served out to all hands for dinner. I ate a piece of it myself and, although it was delicous, I felt it my duty to call down the steward for squandering government funds.

"'Where did you get the lemons for those pies?' I asked sternly.

"'You sent them up with the others, sah,' he replied, grinning.

"'Why, I didn't send anything except turnips,' I said in surprise.

"'Well, that's what them pies is made of,' he admitted reluctantly. The men don't like turnips no other way, sah, so I made 'em up into lemon pies.'

"It was strictly true, and, beyond the fact that he had used some sort of chemical to secure the flavor, I was never able to ascertain how he did it."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### Family Pride.

The Husband—"But we can't afford to keep a carriage."

The Wife—"I know that we can't, but I want to show that stuck-up Mrs. Brown that we can have things we can't afford just as well as they can."—New York Journal.

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. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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*There are regular Authorized Col- the employ of THE BEE printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.*

## THE SOUTHERN WHITE MAN.

Up to a very recent date, bitter denunciation and misrepresentation of the colored people of the South have proceeded from the southern white man. Even then the point of attack was the colored man who had the manhood to express his political convictions at the polls and defend the principles of the republican party whenever called upon to do so or whenever he felt so inclined. This opposition was not tinctured with a quality of hatred growing out of the ordinary mode of living on the part or the colored man. He was generally represented as a fairly good person, if influenced by party leaders and quite as good as the average man from a moral standpoint. Opposition for political reasons may be condoned and referable to the selfishness and love of power of the white southerner. It has remained for southern white woman to attack the virtue and mode of life of their sisters in black. The nature of the attack displays at once the venom and persistence as well as the recklessness of an inveterate enemy.

It is charged by the southern white women that their colored sisters are as a rule something, but little better or worse than vicious harlots, without virtue, without conscience, without honor, without any regard for the marriage vow or the sanctity of home toward whom even the mention of the name of virtue causes a scornful smile. Coming from a class who has been represented as charitable, pure and noble, this wholesale charge seems inexplicable. In the first place, the charge is not true. The majority of the colored women of the south are home-loving, honorable and virtuous. They are devoted to their husbands and children, and their homes though often rude are cheerful and full of contentment. It may be true that many colored women are amenable to the charge of wantonness and disregard for virtue; but the same may be said of quite as many whites. But even this is due to the husbands, fathers and brothers of the very women who are condemning them. Everybody knows of the gross libertinism practised by the southern white man upon defenseless and dependent colored women. To violate the chastity of home is a trifling matter to the white man when that home is that of a colored couple.

It is notorious that a colored girl can hardly go into a store to purchase goods without being insulted by an unprincipled upstart, the brother most likely of the very women who are condemning in a wholesale manner the colored women.

The wonder with all virtue loving people is why these violations of honor and chastity are permitted by the white women of the south. Certainly they cannot be blind to the fact when they see bastardy so common as a result of illicit communication between a white man and a black woman.

If it is true that a large number of colored women are vicious and unchaste, the responsibility rests upon the whites who are in the main the cause of it and with the southern women who permit it to grow without protest and vigorous measures for its discontinuance. We deny that what southern women are writing about our mothers, sisters and wives is true and suggest that the way to correct the vices that may exist is not to misrepresent and vilify but to ascertain the cause of the trouble and by Christian methods seek to remedy it in the name of humanity, Christianity and the honor of womanhood. Let the women take up the crusade against bastardy, concubinage and the other specious expedients of the white man to destroy the honor of the colored women and insist upon enacting and executing laws which will seek out the real culprit and administer condign punishment, and it will reflect honor upon the southern white women and be a lasting benefit to the colored race. Let these who are responsible meet the conditions squarely and not seek to throw the onus upon others who are not altogether guilty.

## THE EXPECTED HAS HAPPENED.

When our war with Spain was over we had our misgivings lest the white adventurers from the United States, lured by the greed for gain, would flock to the island and, carrying American race-prejudice, would attempt to plant it there. We say we had our misgivings. Not only did we have them but the rank and file of the black Cubans felt the same way. Many of them had visited this country and had been stung by the same mean and unjust discrimination which we feel every day of our lives. Others had read Associated Press news in their own homes of how we were burned at the stake while the whites boasted of this being a land of liberty and freedom and all that rot which we read in so many papers edited by white men—men who themselves have by their inflamatory articles caused the mob to commit the very deeds against which they afterwards pretended to inveigh. That our forebodings were not without good grounds we publish the following, which appeared in the Washington Post, Wednesday morning:-

Havana, Nov. 14.—Three Americans—Hanson, King and Holland—have each been sentenced to two months', imprisonment and to pay a fine of $65 and two thirds of the costs of the proceedings for placing over their saloon a sign reading: "We Cater to White People Only" Their place had been closed in January last by order of the civil governor, because they had refused to serve a colored Cuban general, but they had been allowed to open the saloon again on promising to serve the public without distinction of color. The defendants have appealed the case, the cost of which already amounts to $2,000.

A letter has been published in a paper in this city, written by another colored Cuban general, complaining that the owner of a barber shop had refused to cut his hair on account of his color.

Thus we see that the propaganda of giving liberty to the down trodden Cuban has been started with a vengeance. We are reliably informed that the evil seed of race prejudice is being sown in Santiago as well as in Havana; that while it is not openly advocated by the white officers in charge it is, nevertheless, encouraged in many ways. It is our solemn opinion that the same conditions will obtain when once the rebellion is put down in the Philippines. How a nation claiming the highest civilization man has yet produced and professing to be the chosen people of God can harbor such undying hatred against races of a darker skin is beyond our ken Sometimes we wonder if there is a God.

## COLOR PREJUDICE.

And now come news from the New Grand Opera House that the colored citizens cannot occupy seats on the lower floor of that theater. Prof. Will Cook, one of the most talented young men in his country, was objected to on account of his color. Messrs. Williams and Walker gave the managers to understand that they would not perform unless Prof. Cook was allowed to lead the orchestra.

Color prejudice is getting too very prevalent in this city. It is understood that respectable colored citizens were refused tickets of admission to the lower floor. What is the world coming to?

## JAMES L. PUGH, ESQ.

There is one man who is making a record as a prosecuting officer in the police Court, and he is Mr. James L. Pugh, Jr. Mr. Pugh is a wide-awake man and is no doubt one of the most popular officers in the Police Court. He is a progressive man and should be promoted to a higher position than the one he is now holding There is no man more entitled to the respect and admiration of the community than Mr. Pugh. There is no office in the gift of the Commissioners and the President too big for this distinguished young prosecuting attorney. There is no man better acquainted with the colored people in the South or anywhere else than Mr. Pugh. If there was suffrage in this city today he would, no doubt be the unanimous choice for one of the Judges.

THE BEE has always held Mr Pugh in high regard and it is hoped that the time will soon come when the appreciation of the people can be shown.

## A NEW BORN.

The Ethiopian is the name of a four-page monthly, edited by Mrs. Ella V. Chase Williams, of Abbeville S. C., sister of the editor of THE BEE. THE BEE wishes his sister success and regrets that he is compelled to take issue with her on Booker T. Washington. Your brother, dear sister, is of the opinion that Booker T. Washington is not the man you think he is. THE BEE thinks he is a natural trimmer and apologist. Notwithstanding your brother is proud of you and while you, in your editorial, say that "The Ethiopian will be devoted to the interest of the Negro in general, but Negro women and girls in particular. You must realize that Negro journalism is uphill work. THE BEE welcomes the new born to its sanctum and hopes that life will be everlasting. Abbeville, S. C., is a great field for Negro journalism on the order that Mrs. Williams will conduct her paper.

## THE COLORE S

The colored physician who was a candidate for a position in the Freedmen,s Hospital went a long way out of his way to attack the colored press on last Sabbath afternoon. So far as THE BEE is concerned, and the half white Negro who spoke derisively of the colored press. it has no favors to ask him. THE BEE can a tale unfold so far as he is concerned, which would make him have a fond recollection of the colored press. A Negro office-seeker never subscribes for a paper edited by Negroes if he fails to get half column free notices He will, no doubt, realize the power of the colored press when his friend, Perry Carson, brings ndidate for del- republican convention.

## A MANLY LETTER.

Major Charles R Douglass, is no doubt one of the most manly and most positive representative men in this country. On hearing of the gross discrimination that was being carried on at the New Grand Opera House against the colored people, he wrote the managers of Williams and Walker play a letter, which will be seen in another column of this week's BEE. Mr. Douglass, asks the manager of this second-class-play house what he means.

## OUR EXCISE BOARD.

The services of Capt. Johnson are greatly needed by Col. Bates and Judge Morsell of the excise board. These gentlemen are beyond all doubt, the best board that has ever been appointed by the Commissioners. Mr. Ross has the most implicit confidence in the members who constitute this board as well as the best citizens of this city.

Perhaps preacher Walters may find it more convenient to attend to his church affairs.

The Executive Committee of the National Committee will meet next m

## ROBERT MASON'S BRAVE ACT.

The Young man styled by the Washington Post as a "porter," who so bravely risked his life Tuesday and saved the lives of Mr. C. H. Clark and family in a runaway accident, was a colored man by the name of Robert Mason. He is well known to the Bee and many of its readers.

Had Mr. Mason been guilty of some petty offense the Post would not have hesitated to state that he was a "nigger." But his daring deed had so much heroism in it that the Post evidently preferred to leave its readers in doubt as to his race identity.

The Editor of the Plaindealer of Topeka, Kansas, is akin to the Omaha, Neb., braying ass. The Bee has never seen a Kansas mule with a grain of brains. Before the November election almost every negro Editor was agitating a division of the negro vote, and abusing the President. This Kansas ass in the lead. He has now become disgusted with himself, like many others of his kind, and now declares that he has always been a good and pure Republican. Sinners and hypocrites will repent sometimes.

## E NEGRO IN CRIME.

THE BEE reproduces from its very esteemed contemporary, the daily Post, an editorial in reply to the excerpts taken from the New York daily Telegram, headed, "Northern Views of the Negro." It is only a question of time when the north will be as bitter against the Negro as the south, and the south, bitter as it is, will virtually be compelled to come to the defense of this down trodden race. THE BEE is satisfied that the harsher you treat the Negro the better citizen he will make. All races and people prosper by hardship. The man who wrote the article for the Telegram may be from the south, who knows? Admitting that he is not, it is not evident that the entire northern white population will oppose the Negro. The Telegram is of the opinion that the Negro would make a good fertilizer. In The Bee's opinion the white man will make a better fertilizer than the Negro at any time. Hot weather demonstrates this fact.

## COL PARKER.

Some of the enemies of Col. M. M. Parker would have the President believe that he didn't have the support of the Republicans of this city. There is no Republican in Washington who is thought more of than Col. M. M. Parker If he would decide to become a candidate for delegate from this city he would be elected, and then the knowing ones would sing another song.

## THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW?

**Why some colored papers steal THE BEE'S society news.**

**What has become of Preacher Walters.**

**Will the colored High School get down to business.**

**Why some people kick after it is too late.**

**Why Democrats of Maryland will have a chance to show their friendship for the nero.**

**How near Dr. Purvis will get a a delegate to the next convention.**

If he be is a de

The Afro-American Council is dead

the mark.

Mr. Brighton, the leading colored republican in Frederick, Md is too valuable a man to be ignored.

THE BEE would suggest to President McKinley to look after the republicans a little more.

The democratic party is like a snake. No matter how much you feed it, it will bite you some day

## NORTHERN VIEWS OF THE NEGRO.

[From the Daily Post.]

We invite the attention of our colored readers to the following evidence of the affection and esteem in which the Negro is held at the North. This is from the New York Morning Telegraph:

"One of the most perplexing problems that confront the police department of any American metropolis is how to cope with the Negro criminals. The greatest curse of every great city is its colored population. These black brutes add nothing to the material progress or aggregate wealth of any community, but, instead, are a considerable tax on municipal resources and a constant menance to the peace and prosperity of Caucasian citizens. It is the verdict of police officials that, while possibly there may be some good Senegambians, they are all in the defunct condition of good Indians. Nothing else serves so well to insure the good behavior of the black brother as six feet of good, heavy soil above his carcass. Their purpose in the economy of nature is plainer when it is said that they make excellent fertilizer. No prettier or more satisfying sight can well be imagined than the flowers of spring blooming above the grave of a Negro."

Colored leaders, especially at the North, are very fond of bewailing the cruelties to which their Southern brethern are subjected. They prate at interminable length of the bitter prejudices of the old slave owning classes, and leave it to be inferred that the Negro who wants equal opportunity, friendship, recognization, and an environment in which he can safely count upon self respect and happiness, had better move away from Dixie, where he is condemned to ignoble labor, and hasten fondly to New York and other Northern States where he will find love, admiration, help, and sympathy. They do not actually say this. They do not dare. But this is what the ignorant black man would gather from their diatribes against the South.

Now let us see what this New York paper has to say of the effects of the Northern civilization upon the moral development of the Negro.

"Police statistics show a startling increase of the ratio of crime as relating to the black race. The demoralizing effect of such a debasing element can scarce be conceived from figures. The Negro is a constitutional incendiary, and nine-tenths of the arson crimes are charged againsthim. His inclination to theft is innate, and skill in the matter of stealing is regarded as a virtue by most of the race. As for deeds of stupration, the minute minority of violative acts for which these dusky demons are not directly responsible scarce enter into the equation of general evil. Every known method to reform the race has been tried without good result, and it would now seem that extermination is the only manner in which the curse may be eliminated."

This, then, according to the New York Telegraph, is the result of Negro transplantation to the center of white culture, the atmosphere of the public school and the encouragement of sympathy and brother-hood!

We should like to know what Southern newspaper, even in the dark days of prejudice and passion that followed the civil war, ever spoke of the Negro with unreasoning hatred and such indiscriminate denunciation—nay, more, with such horrible injustice. It is safe to say that there is not a community in the whole South, even in the sand hill and piney woods regions, where such an estimate of the Negro race is entertained, or where so sweeping, so bitter, and so rancorous an arraignment would pass without challenge. The Southern people know that the Negroes are good and bad, just as the whites are. They believe in swift and strict discipline for the criminals, and in good will, sympathy, and encouragement for the well disposed; but no Southern newspaper or Southern man ever spoke of the Negro or felt toward him as this New York paper does. We are convinced, ourselves, that the Negro degenerates as he leaves the farm and congregates in the city. We are convinced, furthermore, that he is not able, by any egitimate means, to satisfy. It is our opinion that the Negro follows false leaders, recognizes false standards, and is, generally, pursuing a hopeless and evasive chimera He is trying, after thirty-four years of emancipation and a few seasons of ridiculous and worthless schooling, to reach an elevation which the Caucasian race has spent twenty centuries in attaining He is a child led by children But the South knows the Negro and believes in him, whatever follies and wickednesses he may acquire under sinister social conditions or through the medium of false teachings.

The Northern view of him appears to be less symphathetic.

## SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE STATISTICS.

From the Evening Star.

Representative Crumpacker of Indiana declares in an interview that he will take occasion immediately after the opening of the coming session of Congress to introduce and urge the passage of a bill to reduce the congressional representation of the South ern states in proportion to the voting population of those states. This is the logical result of the recent departures in the South from the strict principles of popular suffrage. The Star has more than once called the attention of the Southern states to the danger which they were incurring through their repeated efforts at legislation discriminating against the colored voters. There is no real answer to Mr. Crumpacker's proposition, viewed as a matter of exact justice. Whether it is expedient or wise at this time to press such legislation as he suggests is another matter. It is well enough to consider the risks the South is running. The conservative northern view of these recent state enactments is that the South must pay for such protective measures as it may deem necessary. The price of this privilege is reduced representation. Mr. Crumpacker's plan is to instruct the director of the census to prepare and submit a special report on the voting population of the Southern States, upon which a readjustment of the apportionment may be worked out later. Of course such a measure as he suggests would be bitterly fought by the Democratic party, which draws so heavily upon the South for its substantial congressional strength. It would necessarily become a partisan issue, upon which new divisions might later be formed. Just at present the country is in serious need of certain legislation which ought to have the right of way, unimpeded by any strictly partisan matters, however righteous in their demands. There is more work ahead of Congress at present than for many years. To precipitate the Southern suffrage question at which such a juncture would perhaps operate harmfully upon larger interests, and it might prove desirable to postpone direct consideration of the prime issue. At the same time it is inevitable that the next census should bear more or less directly upon the question of the colored vote in the South, for with or without a special report on that subject the statistics of population would reveal the proportion of disfranchised voters and thus would furnish the basis for a new apportionment for those states which have passed special statues. It may be that in any case a general reapportionment will result from the new census, which will doubtless reveal large changes in the distribution of the population.

## THE VOTE.

From the People's Society Organ.

For obvious reasons the attention of Socialists throughout the country was riveted upon New York at this election. Would the conspirators who so signally failed in all their previous attempts to kidnap the party succeed this time in destroying it, or at least in seriously injuring it here at the polls? To this question an emphatic answer is given by the still incomplete but sufficient returns published on the first page of this issue. The party with one stroke of its hammer, has annihilated the conspirators.

Those of us here who, for years had watched developments, and who could, therefore, long in advance, foresee the coming of a conflict between the retrogressive and the revolutionary elements of the Party, never entertained any doubt as to its issue, although they could not predict its time or shape. When it came in the vicious form which we all now know, we perceived at a glance that it would be short It had come at the right time, and in the right form, as all such conflicts naturally do. The revolutionary element was clear-minded, compact and strong; the retrogressive was a rabble temporarily moving as a body along a line which might be called in the technical language of mechanics "the resultant" of divergent interests, but entirely deprived of cohesion, and bound to soon split into minute fragments.

Assured of victory in New York, yet of course, largely absorbed here by the exigencies of the local struggle, we were, therefore, more particularly anxious to hear from other parts of the country. The outside returns so far obtained amply fulfill our most sanguine expectations.

It will henceforth be truly said: the Socialist Labor Party of the United States is a great Party

## HE THANKS THE BEE.

From the Palladium.

We thank Editor Chase for his advice given our friend" The Plaindealer man We learned a few things concerning this empty-headed individual by his slanderous and libelous article published against the citizens of St. Louis which has been denounced by them to man, and a committee is now being organized to give this fellow the lie.

## SNAP SHOTS.

The dignified cashier of the Capitol Savings Bank is looking through new eye glasses now.

Attorney T. L. Jones is a cunning individual.

Prosecuting Attorney Pugh struck a home blow on last Wednesday. Judge Kimball thought it was the greatest thing he ever heard

Geo. W. Jackson is a writer of ability. He is a man of sense.

Lawyer Frisby is always busy. He knows a thing or two.

Attorney Morse is an old legal philosopher.

Dr. C. C. Stewart's new turn out is a gem.

## WASHINGTON HAS A "JIM CROW" THEATRE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13 1899

To Manager "Williams and Walker's" Vaudville Stars.

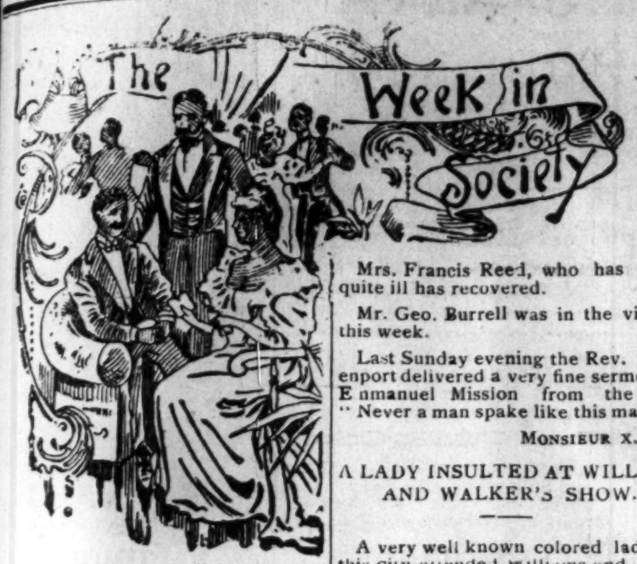
Sir:—During your several visits to this city, your company has been patronized by large numbers of the better class of colored citizens, and they have been well pleased with the character of your entertainments as well as the accommodations afforded them at the Academy of Music. You are now playing at a house that goes out of its way to insult your former patrons, and to place conditions of admission before them that no self respecting colored person can accept. The first floor and the first two rows of seats in the balcony of this house are reserved exclusively for white persons.

I am satisfied that this new arrangement will cost you the loss of many dollars by the close of the week, for as I have already stated, as much as our people would like to witness your performance, none who have any respect for themselves, will do so upon the conditions that they confine themselves to such quarters to which they have been proscribed by Manager Chase of the Opera house.

No such color line exists in our better class Theatres and the colored people here can well afford to let the Grand Opera House pass.

Very respectfully,
Chas. R. Douglass.

President McKinley's flower speech has had no effect on the democrats south.




Mr. Truman is now in New York enjoying the best of health.

Miss Jeannette E. Anderson anticipates spending Thanksgiving in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Dr. Laney, of 4th street n. w., is preparing to leave the city for her home in Georgia to spend the winter months.

Miss L. G. Arnold, of Q street n. w., is quite sick. Mr. Herbert Wilson has charge of her school.

A fair is soon to be in progress at St. Augustine Church.

The Millinery Class, of which several of our most prominent ladies are members, is progressing nicely.

Miss Winnie Whipper has started several embroidery classes in different sections of the city.

The dinner given week before last by Mr. and Mrs. George R. Garnett was in honor of Mr. George Truman instead of Mr. Freeman, as was stated in the last issue of this paper.

Officer Tapscott, who was a few weeks ago promoted to the bicycle squad has had his services again honored; he was last week promoted to a mounted officer.

The friends of Miss S. A. Buchanan will not be surprised to know that she will be lead to the altar very soon by Mr. R.

Miss Daisy Wylie has moved to 1105, R St, n. w.

The 19th Street Baptist Church Fair that is in progress in the lecture room of the church is largely attended nights.

One of the novel features of the 3rd Baptist Church was the pie offering The lady who received the most money was considered the most popular and she received a prize.

Mrs. Nellie Mitchell Smith, of Oberlin, Ohio, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Connor, 1634 P. street, n. w.

Bishop B W. Arnett, of Ohio, arrived in the city Wednesday afternoon. The Bishop looks well.

Miss H. H. Hebbron is sick at her home and unable to attend her school duties.

Miss Ida Mason was suddenly called home this week on account of illness of her father, Mr. Fred Mason.

Miss Janie Holmes, of 2224, 11th St., n. w., has returned home after a delightful say in N. Y. and N. J. She was beautifully entertained in Phila. by Mrs John Lloyd nee Duncan.

Mrs. B. W. Mitchell, of 1540 8th st n. w., has been entertaining friends from Baltimore and Va. Among them were Mrs. Ida Fortune and her little daughter.

Mrs. Carrie Green, of 1505, 21st st has moved to 1619 Corcoran St. n. w She is one of Washington's fashionable dress makers.

**Rev. W H. Brooks of the 19th St. Baptist Church preached his Seventeenth Anniversary sermon, last Sunday morning, to a large and appreciative audience.**

Miss Iona Harris, of Sewickley, Pa. is in the city the guest of her uncle, Mr. Al. Harris. Miss Harris is an accomplished and highly cultured young lady and is finding great favor in the society of the Capitol.

One of the most skillful nurses that that has ever finished a course in Freedmen's Hospital Training School is Miss W. M. Rollins of, class '97. Her success is unexcelled. She is home for a short while and will be glad to see her many friends at 1250 N. J. Ave, n. w.

Miss Mae Jones has returned to the city from her extended northern tour.

Misses Fannie F. Chase and Jennie Dowling have returned to the city from a Virginia where they have been on a visit for some time.

## ANACOSTIA NOTES.

The entertainment for the benefit of Emmanuel Mission Friday Nov 17 was quite a success,

The recent Union Rallies which have been given by Bethlehem Baptist Church and Campbell A. M. E. Church are pleasing evidences of harmony between the denominations. Such evidences are too seldom exhibited in these days

Miss Leila Bruce, of Helena Montana, who is visiting Washington was, this week, the guest of her niece, Mrs. R. L. Pendleton.

The Charity Reception to be given at Conservatory of Music Friday December 1st by the Alpha Charity Club, of this place assisted by a number of the most promising ladies of Washington will doubtless be a grand success The cause is a worthy one.

Mrs. Thompson, who has recently lost her mother, has removed to Washington.

Mrs. Francis Reed, who has been quite ill has recovered.

Mr. Geo. Burrell was in the village this week.

Last Sunday evening the Rev. Davenport delivered a very fine sermon at Emmanuel Mission from the text "Never a man spake like this man."

MONSIEUR X.

## A LADY INSULTED AT WILLIAM AND WALKER'S SHOW.

A very well known colored lady of this city attended Williams and Walker's show at the Grand Opera house Tuesday afternoon. During the ten minutes intercession, this lady went to the ladies' toilet, and was met at the door of the toilet by a colored woman who claims to attend to this secret parlor who informed the lady that her instructions from the head men of the theatre were that she was not to allow any colored women in the toilet while white ladies were in there. When this lady was asked to move on she declined to do so. She was then threatened with arrest, but she was brave enough to defy them. She walked into the toilet and gave all hearers to understand that she didn't care for any of them.

Mr. Chas. Chesnutt, of Cleveland O, arrived in the city on Thursday last. Mr. Chesnutt has developed into a writer of the first water, his book already having taken its place among the ablest and most entertaining books written. It is a compliment to the race to have such able writers as Mr, Chesnutt. After a most successful business career, Mr. Chesnutt has retired with a competency and will devote all of his time to literary pursuits.

Mr. John A. Patterson has opened a fine business office at 405, 7th street n. w. Mr. Patterson is in the law, real estate and pension business. He has fitted up his office to a queen's taste and as his well known business qualities are so well known, there is no doubt but that he will be a success in his new field of labor

## THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

AN APOLOGIST PRAISES AN APOLOGIST.

Sunday afternoon last, Mr. R. W. Thompson, of the Colored American, read a very interesting paper on "Booker T. Washington; the Real Man Contrasted with what He is Said to Be," before the Congressional Lyceum, Odd Fellows Hall, 1606 M street, n. w.

Mr. Thompson spoke of Prof. Washington as a man who had risen by his own might from the depths of human bondage, from the darkness of slavery and from the thraldom of ignorance and poverty to the highest development offered by freedom, intelligence and industry. He had won fame in two continents by sheer force of his personality and labors and where ears have been made to ring with the plaudits of the foremost scholars, statesmen, socialists and economists of America and Europe, regardless of color, creed or condition—Mr. Washington counsels harmony between the races, not the harmony of surrender, but the harmony of mutual forebearance, mutual acknowledgement of interdependent relations, and mutual happiness to the end that all may reap the benefits that result from unity of purpose and action in doing all that can be done for the development of our common country.

After singing, Prof. Henry W. Lewis director, chairman Martin announced that the subject was open for discussion. As no one rose, the chair called upon Dr. C. B. Purvis who sat in the rear to make a few remarks. The Doctor arose, and although he said he did not come to talk, but to see and hear, he spoke for fully fifteen minutes. His speech was full of humor, sarcasm and irony. He observed that Booker Washington was all right, except he talked a little too much. He spoke derisively of the colored press of this city.


## HORN, THE TAILOR.

If you want a first-class suit of clothes made, or an overcoat or dress suit, don't fail to go to the first-class tailor in town, Mr. Horn. He guarantees a fit and if he fails to give it to you your money is returned. See his advertisement in another column.


## NEVER DRINK WATER.

**Horses and Cattle That Slake Their Thirst on a Peculiar Grass.**

The proverbial horse which can be led to water, but which cannot be made to drink, exists in great numbers in the Hawaiian Islands. Among the cattle he has thousands of cousins of the same proclivities.

It is a surprising statement to make, and yet one that is literally true, and so commonplace that no one there thinks anything about it, that there are hundreds of horses and thousands of cattle which never take a drink of water throughout the whole course of their lives.

On all the islands the upper altitudes of the mountains are given up to cattle ranges. The cattle run wild from the time they are born until they are rounded up to be sent to the slaughterhouse. Except during possibly two or three months of the rainy season, there are no streams or pools of water in any part where the cattle range.

But everywhere there grows a recumbent, jointed grass, known by the native name of mainia. This is both food and drink. Horses and cattle grazing on it never require water, nor will they drink it when offered.

# HERE IS FOOD FOR THOUGHT

## The New Ideas That Scientists Have Fathomed About the Brain.

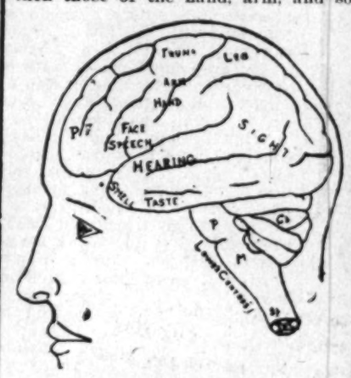
## STUDY OF GRAY MATTER.

### Unrest Wears Out Brain and Worry is a Deadly Poison to Our Thinking Apparatus.

**Each Convolution of Brain Has a Special Function, and if Destroyed It Cannot Be Replaced—Facts That are Worth Knowing.**

Although there are many things about the brain which scientists have not yet fathomed, still great strides have been made recently in knowledge of what the cranium contains. The cerebrum is the chief part of the brain and immediate source of all our mental action. The gray matter of the outer surface is made up of layers of nerve cells. These are the thinking centres. Experiments on animals have shown that each convolution has a special function, and if destroyed it cannot be replaced. Also it is found that the left brain is more active than the right. This knowledge has been most useful in relieving suffering.

There are five large sensory areas:—First, sight, which is the largest, at the back. Smell, taste and hearing have their positions at the side of the head, in the temporal region and inner surface. Touch resides at the top of the brain, while the large motor area occupies the bulk of the middle brain. The motor area is so arranged that the motor cells of the lips are in front, then those of the hand, arm, and so




(How brain operates body).

on, backward to the foot. The simplest brain action is as follows:—If a person touched anything hot or sharp the painful sensation would be telegraphed to the sensory area. The sensory cell which received the message would wire on to the motor cells to pull the hand away. If the person was asleep, and, therefore, the brain not acting, such a simple act might be managed by the spinal cord, or medulla. It is called a reflex act.

A person may be walking toward a precipice, and the impression of danger is telegraphed to the optic lobe, and thence a message is sent to the motor area to turn and walk away. But, supposing it be dark, how are the motor cells to receive instruction and guide the individual in walking? He feels with his hands and feet, and the sensory cells receive messages from them how to direct the cells. The impression stamped on the brain cell will guide the individual under similar circumstances again, and this goes to constitute experience and memory.

Those who photograph know well that a good impression requires correct exposure. Underexposures are poor and do not last. It is the same with our brains. We cannot learn without drilling the subject matter into our brains—frequent repetition when learning by rote, and careful fixed attention from the special guidance and energy of the prefrontal or fore brain, which acts as the commanding officer. Many people are not trained to use their eyes. A quick observer notes in a moment what would escape the dullard altogether. It is important to train one's self to observe. Accuracy and speed come with practice. The brain is like a big album of photographs and other sensory impressions. It should be stored with accurate impressions, especially of the good. It is especially wise in the training of children to give them impressions of the good and the true; the false and bad will be forced upon them soon enough.

Not only the memory, but the attention requires training; in fact, one is necessary to the other. If we sit before a preacher and hear every word he says, but cannot recall it a moment afterward, it is because our prefrontal brain has been at rest. If we wish to recall a subject the stimulus must pass to the prefrontal or registry office, whence the stimulus is sent to the brain cells containing the sensations to be recalled. The great problem is to keep the brain healthy and active without strain.

If the blood is not right the brain cannot be, for it is nourished by good blood. The chief enemies of the brain are worry, which disorganizes the machinery; shock, which paralizes the brain. Worry or excitement causes irregular nerve action. We call it confusion of ideas or nervosity. The optic brain centres throw up a series of depressing mental photographs, exaggerating existing trouble. This continues to depress the cells in the fore brain, resulting in complete failure to judge aright or analyse correctly. Slight annoyances are likely to grow into quarrels in this way, for by brooding over them brain fatigue occurs. Then the imagination sees exaggerated views until spite and hatred and kindred passions exhaust the fore brain, and misguided actions result. The stronger the quarrel grows the weaker the finer perceptions become. This explains the disease of the age—worry—and its results.

Self-control is the key to right living and thinking. An overindulgent parent allows the animal instinct to prevail over the intellectual control, to the injury of the child's mental development. The higher the intellect the more these instincts are under control. Euthanasia, or mental well being, is what all must strive for—the body in health and the mind at peace Unrest wears out the strongest brains. Worry is poison to the brain; work develops it. The facts given here are taken from an interesting volume on "The Brain Machine; Its Power and Weakness," by Albert Wilson, M. D., Just published by J. & A. Churchill, London.

## ONION CROP.

**It Estimated at Nearly Double What It Was Last Year.**

Onions by the carload, in sacks, crates and farm wagons, arrive in Chicago each day. From 15 to 20 carloads of the vegetables are used daily. While the 2,000,000 or more residents of this city do not eat 20 carloads of onions each 24 hours, that amount is required for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

If the stage heroine wants to get up a good, lasting flow of tears for an evening performance she cannot do better than to pay a visit to one of the storehouses in South Water street, filled to the very roof with onions. Tell a funny story to a companion while you are escorting him along the top floor of the warehouse and he will appear to laugh till he cries. At least large tears are sure to roll down his cheeks. He can't help it unless he has been in the onion business. E. P. Jackson, known as the "onion king" of South Water street, can tell such stories and explain the virtues of onions in such a plausible manner that the most decided protester against the vegetable will agree with him that the onion is the ideal vegetable.

This year, according to Mr. Jackson, the onion crop has yielded nearly double over the last few years. The crop of fall onions is coming in each day and in any of the railroad yards one can find a car of onions without hunting. Northern Indiana has yielded a phenomenally large crop and all the railroads crossing this district are kept busy shipping onions to the local market.

The farmer is also bringing in his supply. The mud-covered farm wagons roll into South Water street at all hours and the farmers are glad to get 35 to 40 cents a bushel. Mr. Jackson says the raising of onions cost them little or no work and whatever they bring is nearly all profit. In the big warehouse at 76 South Water street the floors and rooms are divided into districts. The silver leaf, red globe, yellow, comon red, Spanish and white and yellow pickle onions each have a different section. The pickle onion is much sought for and orders for this grade come in faster than they can be filled.

In the stock yards many of the packing firms use several carloads each week in manufacturing sausage while the dealers in can soup also use many. The hotels, at least the large ones, buy a carload of onions at a time and have them sent to their air-tight storage rooms in the hostelries. The manner of sorting and storing the onions has been reduced to science. To prevent their "sprouting" they are stored in high and dry rooms with plenty of light and air.—Chicago News.

## THEY RISE EARLY.

**Mr. and Mrs. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister and His Wife.**

The Chinese Minister and his wife are fond of rising early in the morning and exploring the outskirts of Washington. Often during these pleasant fall days Mr. and Mrs. Wu Ting Fang and Mrs. Yung Kwai may be encountered about 6 o'clock in the morning pattering along the asphalt pavement of Connecticut avenue on their way home to breakfast. The ladies are generally dressed in blue silk blouses reaching below their knees and wide black silk trousers similar to those worn by Mr. Wu. The latter's costume differs only in that his blouse is of black instead of blue silk, and that he wears the little black skull cap with the red button on top, while the women have no covering on their heads except the closely bound crop of luxuriant black hair. Mrs. Wu carries a minute black silk parasol to ward off the morning sun. Mr. Wu pushes a little wheeled chair similar in all respects to a baby's perambulator. This is for the convenience of the ladies when they are weary of walking, for they cannot go far with their microsopic feet. In fact, Mrs. Wu has the appearance when walking of wearing stilts. The shoe is scarcely more than three inches long on the bottom, and her gait may be properly called mincing. It would seem that Mrs. Yung Kwai, who is the wife of the interpreter, is pot quite so aristocratic, for her feet are a trifle larger and she appears to walk with less pain. Members of the party appear very cheerful and democratic, smiling and nodding at passers-by. Mr. Wu has a casual interest in botany, and he plucks numerous weeds and flowers by the roadside and explains their distinguishing characteristics in his companions.—Washington Cor. Chicago Journal.

A competent judge of music says some vocalists ought to get life sentences.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A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (60 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicines ever made since the world was created.

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## A TRYING TIME.

**The Man of Experience Recalls a Dinner at Vassar College.**

He was a man of experience. He had visited nearly every known country and had thrilling adventures in some of them. He had hunted big game, and had been through at least one South American revolution. Consequently he was looked upon as an interesting story teller, and, being in a convivial party, there was a natural desire on the part of his associates to draw him out.

"Tell us about the most thrilling, awe-inspiring experience you ever had," one of them urged.

"There is one that stands out preeminently as the most trying ordeal of my life," he said at last. "No other experience that I ever went through begins to equal it. Nothing else ever made me half so nervous."

"Tell us about it!" they all cried.

"It was the day I took dinner at Vassar College," he began.

"Oh, come off!" they broke in. "Don't try to jolly us.

"I'm not," replied the man of experience. I'm telling you the solemn truth. I was a friend of the family of a girl at Vassar, and, being armed with the proper credentials, I called upon her there and was invited to remain to dinner. I was the only man in the dining room. When I entered the girls were already seated and they took me in from head to foot. I could feel them doing it. At a rough guess I should say there were 500 pairs of eyes riveted upon me, and I knew that 300 girls were passing judgment upon me and everything connected with me—my dress, my bearing, my features, my manners, everything. One pair of feminine eyes can make a man feel uncomfortable, two pairs can make him think that life isn't worth living, and three pairs can give him the cold shivers. A girl knows it and she just glories in it. When she has man at a disadvantage there is nothing that gives her greater pleasure than to make the most of it and watch him suffer. Those girls had me at their mercy. They overwhelmed me with cold, critical, analytical glances that were more deadly than Mauser bullets. By the time I reached the guests' table, where I sat in solemn grandeur with the girl at whose invitation I was there, I would have gladly exchanged places with a man leading a forlorn hope on the field of battle. Before the dinner was half over I would have considered being lost in a tropical jungle pleasing by comparison. Oh, those girls, those girls! They left the dining room before I did, and, in doing so, they passed my table. I tried to talk entertainingly to my friend, but I could feel them going by—and sizing me up, and I was satisfied that I didn't pass muster. It seemed as if each one was saying to herself: "Oh, he's not so many! He lacks ease, and his tie isn't on straight."

"And that," he added, "was my most terrible experience. There was a thrill or a chill to every minute of it."—New York Sun.

## CEREMONY OF THE HAT.

**When Society Demands the Man to Raise or Remove His Headgear.**

"The ceremony of the hat is something more punctilious than formerly," writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland of "Good Form for All Occasions," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "A man awaits the lady's recognition before he raises his hat to her. He also raises his hat when presented to a woman, when meeting and taking leave of her, when about to address her, or when she first speaks to him—for whatever reason, if he passes her on a stairway or in front of her in public conveyance, theatre or elsewhere—indeed, whenever the least apology would be in order; when he offers his services in any way, even tacitly, or shows her some trifling courtesy; and he should always raise his hat when acknowledging her thanks. A man should pay the same mannerly tribute to her sex when a woman enters an elevator, and remain uncovered during her stay therein. He should also raise his hat upon recognizing an acquaintance who has a lady with him. If the friend with whom he may be bows to a lady, he should show the same courtesy, although she may be unknown to him. Should a lady be with him and recognize a friend, he should lift his hat."

### She Met Ruskin.

Mr. Ruskin was taking a morning walk not long ago near Brantwood, when he saw a woman seated on a campstool making a sketch of the house, and with a courteous grace which is intensely his own he addressed her, inquiring her reason for choosing the house in question for her subject. "It is the house of the famous John Ruskin," she frankly answered. "Have you met Ruskin?" she was asked. "No, indeed," she replied. "If I had I would have deemed it one of the greatest privileges of my life." "Then, madam, if you care to follow me, I will show him to you." In a twinkling the stool and easel were packed up, and the artist eagerly followed the guide. To her surprise and gratification, he led her up to the house, and, entering, bade his guest follow, which she readily did. On marched the stranger into the drawing room; then, placing his back to the fireplace, a familiar attitude, he exclaimed, to the amazement of his companion: "Now, what do you think of Ruskin?"

### Wanted the Letter.

She confronted him at the breakfast table.

"George, I want that letter in your pocket. Please give it to me. Don't refuse."

A guilty look swept over his face, and he answered hoarsely: "W-what letter, my dear?"

"Why a V, but if you could make it an X it would do just as well. I have got some shopping to do.'

And he was so grateful at the hairbreadth escape that he made it a XX.

### Rushing Him Through.

"Casey's hearing has given out and he is rapidly going blind."

"What's to become of him?"

"His friends are trying to have him made a baseball umpire."—Philadelphia North American.


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## THE SIDE.

...hall in this column endeavor to ...r all correspondence that may ...nt and urgently request young ...s to read this column and any ...ions that they wish answered ...e send them in before Saturday ...ch week.

Miss May Clematis.

M. To prove all the friendship and ...e claim for one another, it should ...own by little acts of kindness and ...ht in looking out for one's com- ...nd interests.

...t. Most men like to be honored ...ing shown the preference in every ... It is the fair minded woman ...eman is a division in thoughts ...men should take heed.

...ie:—No lady should appear seem- ...glad of an introduction to a young ... No sensible girl will allow a ...o introduce himself to her.

...A. Most men admire a girl for ...al attractions. No one likes an ...y person, be he educated or not.

...e:—Improve the ways of your ... doings, by being economical and ...iating with those who stand well ... community.

...uirer: Just who the new princi- ...to be, I cannot inform you. I ...ly hope that the accomplished ...Grant, will be able soon to per- ...her school duties.

... bad practice to speak ill of peo- ...ecretly, thinking that it will never ...d.

...H. Some people are born gossip- ...A certain young lady should be ...areful.

...ie:—A woman who manifests so ... interest in another, on first ac- ...tance is more or less deceitful.

...ve been informed that a certain ... Miss of — street is soon going to ...against her parents' will. Girls ...d be very careful not to displease ...parents on such occasions. They ...times the better judge.

... Scott—Magruder marriage, will ...ght be a grand affair. The elites ...shington will turn out Thanks- ...night to see the happy couple.

...na:—I do not know anything about ...chool affairs. You had better ...the trustees.

...ie:—Certainly the second, fourth ...ixth grades will undergo some ...es this winter, as some of the ...ers in the said grades are pre- ...to change their names. Of ...e the Normal School graduates ...achers with promotions in their ..., will be too glad for such to ...m. Have patience.

... millinery class that is now in ...ss on N. Y. ave., n. w., is a ... and new feature. This class is ...osed mostly of school marms and ...er the directorship of an expert ...e business. The credit of this ...essive movement is due to Miss ... Dyson.

...er get angry without a cause. ...eable people are mostly found ... Mono-Maniacs. Deceitful ...e are usually effected with such ...

...ie:—Beware of the man who is ...s talking about the pleasant ...as he has of you. Men nor wo- ...an dream pleasantly whenever he ... wants to.

... You are indeed an exception. A ...n who is inclined to do the honest ...seldom gets any credit for it.

...M. The woman, who is color ...iced, seldom goes with anyone ...r than herself and the man ...ndulges the same evil spirit, can ...be seen with a dusky beauty.

...ligent people should quit such ...ness, as we did not make our- ...

...e a womanly woman, one who ...y a thing and stick to it. The ...n who does a thing with the in- ...n of the blame resting on some ...se, is a thief.

...y:—You must have been disgust- ...th that me ...ting. Beware, here- ...of the woman who claims to ...so much.

...rietta:—Your first marriage ...d be a lesson for you. Never ... a man simply because he dress- ...l or may be good-looking. Of ...e these things go to make a fine ... but what are they without the ...ple.

...a:—Certainly the appearance of ...on catches anyone, which is not ... weakness. The eye is the first ...we all ought to please.

...ssing is an art, which most girls ... study.

...:—Men usually dislike to be bur- ... If possible you should wear ...outer garment, even at the ex- ...of being a little uncomfortable, ... than allow your escort to take ...ust his will.

... allow yourself to be introduced ...ry person you meet.

...fessional titles are becoming ...sting.

... is an age of intelligence, so ... yourself accordingly.

... is all a chance, hence don't ...

...ption is the weapon of a wicked

Mamie:—You are right. The innocent usually receive the most unjust treatment.

A. B If you try to suceed in a certain thing and fail, don't be so narrow as to put the blame on someone else.

The person who tries to use another just for his own advantage or the person who associates with another just to make a point, is guilty of deception.

The educated woman or man never finds amusement in their more unfortunate brothers or sisters when an error is made.

Haughty people have but few friends. Some women have to be haughty, or else they would never be noticed.

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"Talkin' about oratory," said Broncho Bob, "you ought to have been out to Crimson Gulch last fall, so as to hear some of the real thing."

"We have some pretty luminous specimens in Congress," ventured the man who felt it incumbent on him to show a little local pride.

"Not a circumstance. I've read some of them kind o' speeches. I've heard 'em, too. A feller come from the East and started in to tell Crimson Gulch what it orter do. Some of the boys allowed things was gettin' ruther slack, an' they says anthin' fur a change; so they took his advice an' blazed away an' organized a city council."

"I see. You held an election!"

"Nary. We didn't want any bloodshed. We jest passed the word around that the city council was going to be held, an' made it an open game. Everybody was there except Nevada Bill, an' he didn't dare show up, because he was under suspicion of sittin' in a poker game with a private stock of blue chips which he had bought unbeknownst from a store in San Antonio. It wasn't long until, under the instructions of the tenderfoot, we had the city council going in good shape. Only officers were allowed to wear their weapons during the proceedin's, an' everybody was debarred from debate. The first business we took up was the case of Nevada Bill. We reckoned that it would be no more than decent local pride to prevent the importance of any poker chips except the duly recognized authority for said importance. Rattlesnake Pete said the only way to make the law bindin' was to pervide that anybody breakin' it should be shot at least once. The tenderfoot got riled in a minute. He jumped to his feet, an' got off the most long-winded talk about constitutionality an' the rights of citizenship an' whereas and therefore that I ever heard. He talked hard, and showed he had read books. But you orter have heard Three-Finger Sam's historic reply. It jes' showed how quick a man who has the gift of genuine eloquence kin end an argument. Crimson Gulch has not got through talkin' about it yet. Three-Finger Sam drawed himself up to his full hight and p'inted his finger at the tenderfoot. 'I don't desire to use no harsher words than is necessary,' says he, 'but I'd like to know what you mean, you low-down, lop-eared jack rabbit, by comin' into this town an' tryin' to tell us whether a man needs shootin' or not. Have we got to wait fur some lantern-jawed coyote to come wanderin' in off the prairie an' tell us what's good fur us? Beware!' says Three-Finger Sam, still p'intin' his finger an' growin' more eloquent every minute. 'Beware, you bow-legged burro. Don't you think you come here an' overawe people because you wear specs. Have a care, or the fust thing you know you'll be travelin' out o' this town with a bunch of patriotic citizens on your trail, every one of whom is dead anxious to shoot a freckle off'n the back of your neck!' The tenderfoot didn't have another word to say, an' he left town the next mornin'."—Washington Star.

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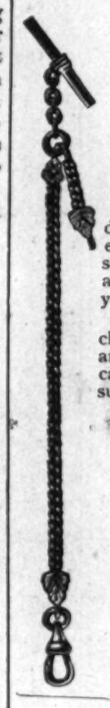

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Have stood the test of half a century in Europe, and thousands of sufferers have been permanently cured by their use. Pills and Powders consist of precisely the same ingredients, being composed of wholesome Herbs alone, while so happy is their composition that they act upon the blood, the liver and upon the kidneys alike, and that they may be safely given to the smallest infant. A few doses of the Pills or Powders, regularly taken in spring and again in fall, will keep the blood pure and invigorate the entire system, thus most effectually warding off disease.

The following are some of the diseases which have been permanently cured by their use, viz: Inflammation of the Bowels, Tetter, Asthma, Cough, Headache, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Cramp Colic, Croup, Catarrh, Pain in the Chest and Sides, Chills and Fever, Ague, open Wounds and running Sores, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Biliousness, Eruptions of the Skin, Bowel Complaint, Gout, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Malaria, Diarrhœa, Colic, Swellings, Costiveness, Bloatings, Bloody and White Flux, Dysentery, and, in short, all and every disease resulting from impure blood or from imperfect digestion, no matter of how long standing.

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Many years of experience have proven the following to be about the proper dose:

Take daily at the age of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From ½ to 1 year | ½ | teaspoonful. |
| " 1—2 " | ½ to 1 | " |
| " 2—4 " | 1—1½ | " |
| " 4—8 " | 1½-1¾ | " |
| " 8—14 " | 1¾-2 | " |
| " 14—adult | 2—3 | " |

**The Pills**

may be taken in the following numbers:

| | |
|---|---|
| From ½ to 1 year | 1 to 2 pills. |
| " 1—2 " | 2—4 " |
| " 2—4 " | 4—6 " |
| " 4—8 " | 6—10 " |
| " 8—14 " | 10—16 " |
| " 14—adult | 16—20 " |

As in the Powder, always begin with the smallest dose, as some systems require more and the others less, in order to reach the same result. A few days' use will show how large or how small a dose may be sufficient. The dose should be just large enough to insure three, and, in urgent cases, up to five free discharges in 24 hours. The Powder may be mixed in a little water or syrup, or it may be tightly packed into capsules, and should be taken at bedtime or an hour before breakfast, as most convenient; and the same rule holds good for the Pills also, though half the number may be taken at night and the other in the morning if desired. To such as are in the habit of taking strong mercurial or other injurious pills, the dose may appear rather large; but, as these Pills, as stated before, are composed of wholesome herbs alone, which do no violence to the system, a much larger dose is necessarily required to produce a beneficial result.

When a cure has been effected, do not discontinue the use of the medicine at once, but take a little less from day to day, otherwise temporary costiveness may be the result.

Price of the Vegetable Pills, 50 cents and $1 per box, according to size of box.

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## THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION. A NEW BUILDING NEEDED.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, Surgeon in Charge of the Freedmen's Hospital, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. In speaking of it the Chief says:

PATIENTS.

The number of patients treated during the year was 2,374. The number of out-patients treated was 4,779. The total number of patients treated within the wards and dispensary was 7,153. Admission to the hospital was denied to 225, who were not eligible under the rules governing the admission of patients. Twenty-five of the deaths recorded occurred within forty-eight hours after admission, due to the fact that many patients are brought to the hospital in a dying condition. Four hundred and twenty-eight surgical operations have been performed, including some of the most difficult known to science, with only five deaths, showing a percentage of 1.16. The death rate for all causes has been 7.11. Excluding the cases admitted in moribund and those dying in the consumptive wards, the death rate is only 4 25.

The classified report of cases treated, however, which follows in the tabulated summary, speaks for itself. The record for the year, both in surgical operations performed and medical care given to the patients, reflects credit upon the insutution.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS.

Among the improvements made since the last report, none have better justified the expenditure than the introduction of an intercommunicating telephone system, which was put into operation early in the fiscal year just closed. Its usefulness as a means of dispatching the business of the better hospital and of offering to the public a more efficient service is inestimable.

The out-patient department has received considerable attention during the past year, to the extent that the classification of disease has been carefully tabulated; also a card system introduced, whereby the revisit of each patient and the diagnosis of each case are accurately kept. The number of cases applying for treatment is constantly increasing. During the past year about 2,000 more cases were treated than in the previous year. The present accomodations, consisting of one room 12 by 18 feet, are inadequate and totally unfit for such work. It is necessary to treat men, women and children, and all classes of diseases, in this one room, under the most unfavorable circumstances.

In my last report the propriety of establishing a children's ward was urged. It is a pleasure therefore to announce that one of the wards is now being altered for the accomodation of children. The plans embrace 12 beds, 2 isolating rooms for suspected contagious diseases, occurring among them, a surgical dressing room, a diet kitchen, and other appointments necessary to a children's department This work will be completed in a few weeks, and the hospital will be in a position to give succor and care to many of that portion of humanity who apply for treatment.

A room for examining patients who apply for admission has been fitted up and made sufficient to meet the present demands. Its equipment has proven the very advantageous. Since its existence three patients applying, having been discovered to have smallpox, it was possible under the circumstances to properly isolate them in this room, until the health department removed them. Heretofore there was no room for examination, and it was necessary to admit to the ward before examination. Many other improvements of minor importance were made during the year.

NEEDS.

During the past year there has been ample illustration of the depressing condition which confronts the inmates, who occupy such ill-adapted frame buildings and the pressing and urgent necessity of more substantial brick structures. The present frame structures are so dilapidated and exposed that it is practically impossible to heat them, especially during such severe weather as was experienced last winter, when cold air and snow found easy access to the wards through the many crevices that are beyond repair It is necessary to rely wholly on stoves to furnish such heat as can be secured, and some of the wards remain cold, damp, and moldly through quite a period in spite of the 500 tons of coal consumed After escaping the dangers of winter, the perils of summer come. During one of the recent storms the frame buildings narrowly escaped destruction. Some of them visibly swayed and rocked, while a portion of one was completely demolished. It was only through the self-sacrificing devotion of the nurses and their remarkable presence of mind that a frightful panic was averted among the poor and helpless sufferers. A fire starting among these inflamable structures would find splendid fuel for a fearful conflagration that would result in indescribable injury and death.

The board of visitors to the Freedmen's Hospital, in referring to the needs of this institution in their report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated June 24, 1898, expressed themselves very forcibly concerning immediate and urgent need of new buildings.

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The Metropolitan Baptist Sunday School will hold "Bible Day" exercises tomorrow at 3 p m. An elaborate program has been arranged and an interesting time is anticipated. A gold medal will be presented to the teacher of class "5."

The Police Court is to be investigated.

## A COLORED ORATOR.

DELIVERED ABLE ADDRESS TO AKRON COLORED VOTERS. TRUTHS DRIVEN HOME.

Republican Party a Tried and True Friend. Absurd Democratic Effort to Win Colored Vote.

From the Beacon Journal, Akron, Ohio.

Ex-Senator John P. Green, of Cleveland, spoke to the colored voters of Akron at Republican headquarters, Thursday night, and delivered one of the best campaign speeches ever heard in Akron.

Dr. L. S. Ebright presided at the meeting and introduced Senator Green as not only one of the representative colored men of the country, but as one of the representative citizens of the United States.

Senator Green began his address by paying a pretty compliment to Akron. Akron, he said, never does things by half. If she makes matches, she makes them for the world; if she makes sewer pipe, the world knows it and sends here to buy; if it is oat meal she is making, she makes it to the world; if she holds a political gathering, all the world talks about it, and if she gives a man to the world who is to be prominent in public affairs, as Colonel Dick is, the world knows and respects him.

The speaker dealt with industrial affairs as they affect the workingman, and brought home forcibly to his hearers the difference between Republican and Democratic times. He proved by convincing logic that the present prosperous condition of the country is due to sound Republican policies and to the confidence the business world has in the wisdom and justice of Republican administration of governmental affairs. There are three things, he said, that the working man wants: He wants first, plenty of work; he has it today. Second, he wants good wages for the work he does; he gets it today. He wants, third, that the dollar he receives for that work to be worth a hundred cents every day in the year; today he receives such a dollar and will continue to receive it so long as the Republican party dictates the financial policy of the government.

COMPARED THE CANDIDATES.

Senator Green paid his respects to the three gubernatorial candidates. He contrasted the sterling qualities, the upright manhood and broad and liberal views of Judge George K. Nash with the questionable political methods, the selfish life and the disgusting prating about philanthropy of John R. McLean. With reference to Mayor Jones he only said that the non-partisan candidate for governor had no fault to find with the Republican party until he was disappointed at failure to receive a nomination at the hands of that party.

The senator took up the question of lynchings in the South and tore to shreds the cheap Democratic claim that President McKinley is at fault in not suppressing them. First he showed that the President has no constitutional right to send troops into a state to suppress mob violence unless he is called upon to do so by the proper state authorities. "Even if he had the right," the speaker asked, "how would he know where to send the troops, in time to be of service? Can you tell where the next lynching will take place; can any living man tell? Would the President know whether the troops will next be needed in Texas or in Florida? An army of a million men could not so police the South as to prevent lynchings, and if the President was to attempt to quarter such an army there he would be impeached."

PROVED MCKINLEY'S FRIENDSHIP.

The speaker gave evidence to prove that President McKinley had used every effort to apprehend and punish the murderers of Postmaster Davis in Georgia, and only failed because the majority of white citizens in the country were in sympathy with the murderers. He proved, too, that President McKinley has been more liberal than any of his predecessors in placing colored men in office, and he has always been the consistent friend of the colored race.

"There are just two places in this country," said Senator Green, "where the colored man can vote and have his vote counted. One of those places is where the Republican party is in power, the other is where the Republican majority is so strong that the Democratic majority is forced into an observance of the law. Where Democratic party is unfettered by white Republicans the power of the colored vote is swept away. The Republican party gave us the right of the ballot and only to the Republican party can we look for protection in that right.

Senator Green's address was interspersed with witty stories that illustrated his points. He is a natural orator and his speech was a masterful one. The meeting was arranged for in about three hours, and while the crowd was not large, he had a representative audience of appreciative listeners.

## LINCOLN NIGHT SCHOOL.

Mr. Editor:—For the benefit of my kind friends, who have manifested such a great interest in my school, I crave the following space in your paper for the consideration of these few lines.

Thus far the work has progressed very well and no reasonable hindrance has been encountered. The enrollment this month is slow but steady. The pupils are willing and display much desire to learn. There are some who prefer disorder, yet mild discipline is having a most telling effect.

Through careful question, I have found that daily employment prevents the younger pupils, under 17, from attending day school, hence their admission to the night school. My assistants are worthy of mention: Miss Mary A. Stewart, fifth and sixth grades; Miss Jennie E. Wilkinson, third and fourth grades; Miss Bertha M. Edwards, first and second grades. These ladies are earnest, polite and competent. The seventh and eighth grades are under my immediate control. There is scarcely a recommendation that can be offered for the welfare of the building, for the excellent work of Mr. George is there to speak for itself. The course of instruction is practical and solid, such as fits one for commercial and civil obligations.

Reading, correlated with Geography, Spelling, Grammar, Penmanship and Arithmetic consist mainly of the branches taught in the primary department. The additional studies in the fifth and sixth grades are Hygiene and Letter writing; while business Arithmetic, Algebra. Grammar, History, Spelling, Politics for young people and miscellaneous correspondence are given considerable attention in the seventh and eighth grades. I find in the lower classes, especially in the first and second grades, that more time should be given to reading and writing; though Arithmetic is not slighted. Simple methods in Addition Multiplication and Subtraction are taught and are free from entanglement and perplexities, the pupils see and readily grasp the principles in question.

Last but not least, I hasten to speak of the valuable services my assistants are rendering. Too much praise can not be given them in that direction. On a whole the machinery of the building is in fine order and another year's evolution will scarcely wear a perceptible impression, providing the wheels are well oiled.

Respectfully,
H. Eugene Wilson, Principal.

## SCHOOL BOARD MEET.

THE NEW METHOD A FARCE.

Parents Displeased.

The board of school trustees met at the Franklin School building yesterday afternoon for their regular monthly session. The board spent a short portion of the time in executive session, and then took up the regular work of the meeting All were present at the opening with the exception of President Whelpley, and he arrived very soon after the body had settled down to the consideration of the matters before it.

A number of communications were read, and among them was one from the North Capito and Eckington Citizens' Association, asking that more attention be paid to the study of arithmethic. The communication was very pointed, and it received the most respectful attention It referred to the "lecture style" of teaching pupils arithmetic, and suggested that more work be done in this study in the school room instead of having the pupils take the work home and have parents, who were quite busy already, to help them. Another communication, also a very strong one, was read from Mr. E. H. Thomas, calling attention to the manner in which the common branches, especially spelling and arithmetic, were slighted. It advocated a return to some of the good old methods of teaching, such as the spelling "bee" and other exercises which aided the school children of a generation or so ago.

VALUE OF SUGGESTIONS REALIZED.

Gen. Harries moved that a reply be made by the board to the communication of the Eckington Citizens' Association to the effect that the board recognized the value of their suggestions, and that steps had already been taken to proceed more along that line.

The faculty of the National University notified the board that the offer of scholarships for the medical and dental departments of the institution had been withdrawn. The scholarships had been open to the graduates of the Washington high schools. The resignation of Luther H. Reichelderfer, a teacher in the Business High School, was accepted

Miss Edith A. Browne was appointed a teacher of cooking in that depart of the manual training school. and Miss I. Claire Sansbury was placed on the eligible list for appointment as soon as possible. A letter was read from William Jack, M. D, advocating the appointment of his daughter Sarah for the position as teacher of cooking, but the other two stood a little higher, and they were chosen.

A resolution by Gen. Harries was adopted, providing that there shall be no admission of pupils to normal schools after the close of the first week in October of each year.

A petition was presented by Mr. Spear on behalf of the manual training instructors, asking that their pay be increased. The petition was to the District Commissioners, and advocated that the salary of the instructors be placed at a minimum of $700 per year, and that it be raised $50 per year, until a limit of $1,200 be reached.

There was little discusson on the subject, as the proposition struck the board as a fair one. By a unanimous vote a resolution was passed, indorsing the petition, and it will come up before the Commissioners today

The committee on text books recommended the use of the following music books for the high school: First and third books, "The Modern Music Series" and "Songs of Life and Nature," all by Eleanor Smith. The report was adopted.

CHANGES AMONG THE TEACHERS.

The following changes were made in the list of teachers: Eighth division, to take effect November 1, Frances Hartstall, resigned, fourth grade: Miss A. R. Williamson, promoted, third to fourth: Miss M. C. Thompson, promoted, second to third; Miss M. K. Bryan, promoted, first to second; Miss A. J. Clark, appointed temporary, salary $400; Miss E. G. Crook, promoted, third to fourth; Miss M. E. Wood, transferred from sixth division; Miss H. E. Bell, transferred from eighth to seventh division, taking effect October 19; Harry Shorter, appointed to first grade, eighth division, same date.

Miss Nannie F. Anderson, appointed teacher at Cook School, vice Ellena Hawkins, resigned; Miss Festititz, resigns from the fifth division.

High School—John P. Quander, appointed teacher at $475.

Tenth division, to take effect October 20, Laura A. Terrell, promoted, third to fourth grade, from $550 $650; Katherine E. Taylor, promoted first to third grade, from $500 to $550. Appointed: Daisy A. Wylie and Bertha G. Howard. $450, in effect October 12; Anna L. Conell, $450, vice Katharine Taylor, promoted.

Special departments, appointed, Lovina A. Haywood, teacher, of music, $500.

Tenth division, appointed, Williana A. Coleman, second grade, $475. vice Alice Williams, promoted, second to third, $500.

Ninth division, leave granted to Mary L. Brown for three months; promoted, Sarah Hall, vice Mary E. Ferguson, resigned from $475 to $500; appointed, Marie E. Wright, $475, vice Sarah Hall, promoted.

Kindergarten department, in effect in September, teachers appointed: Misses S. A. Souder, D. M. Prentice, A. N. Ruff, M. E. Crook, P. M. Oberly, H. R. Quinter, F. M. Halley, L. H. Bowdler, R. Dillard, E G. Malloy. In effect October 1, Misses J P. Grady, M. N. Slater, A. Swann, G. Thompson. In effect October 16, Florence Williams.

Ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions, Genevieve Thompson, appointed at $400, in effect October 17.

Assistant kindergarten teachers, in effect October 17, Misses L. E Thomas, E. C. Johnson, O. E. Brooks, L. B. Davis, H. B. Cornish, A. A. Shaw.

## BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

WHAT THE NEGROES THINK OF HIM—THE WHITE MAN'S APOLOGIST.

Mr. Booker T Washington was in the city a few weeks ago. He was in the company of Editor T. Thomas Fortune, of the New York Age. The Editor of THE BEE, in the company of Attorney T L. Jones, confronted the editor of the Age and Mr. Washington on Missouri ave., n. w. Mr. Fortune presented Mr. Washington and indeed the editor of THE BEE had a better opinion of him before he met him.

His very make up convinced the editor of THE BEE that he is just the kind of a Negro the southern white people want and all other Negroes who think Washington is close to certain gullible white people.

Mr Washington is like all other southern Negroes. He doesn't possess any manhood. He doesn't know what it is to be manly. He is regarded among the Negroes in this country as an apologist and trimmer. His followers, who are few, are like him. He is the kind of a Negro the white people want, and the kind certain Negroes want who cater to a certain class of white people. THE BEE takes no stock in him. He is what you may call a "before the war Negro."

The daily Post, of this city, takes great pleasure in telling the Negroes that Mr. Washington is their Moses. The daily Post will find out before it is many years older that Mr. Washington is a very small man.

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Rev. W H Brooks was the recipient of several handsome presents, last night. A large reception was held at the church in honor of his seventeen years services to the church.


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PRICE 50 CENTS.

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## DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE BARS THE NEGRO.

There came near not being any performance at all Monday, owing to a disagreement between Manager Chase, of the Grand, and Williams and Walker. When the company was playing in Baltimore last week Mr. Chase heard that the company carried its own musical conductor, a very capable musician, but a colored man. Mr. Chase notified the traveling manager, Mr. Samuel L. Tuck, that his orchestra would not play with a colored conductor. Mr. Tuck thereupon agreed that the regular leader of the Grand should conduct. Yesterday, when Williams and Walker heard of this arrangement, they refused to play unless their own conductor officiated. They sent their ultimatum to Mr. Tuck, and when he communicated it to Mr. Chase it looked for a while as though all bets were off. Finally a compromise was effected by which the colored conductor was to confine his attention to the voices, while the regular orchestra leader performed his usual duties. Thus it happened that there were two conductors side by side at Monday's performances. Another rupture was caused by a disagreement regarding the sale of ticket to colored people. Williams and Walker wanted to have the seats sold in a section of color, but Mr. Chase refused. He said he was not drawing the color line, but that he reserved the right to sell seats only to those whom he wished in the house. He said he proposed to reserve the first floor for his regular patrons while others would have to be content with the balcony. On that arrangement the performance went on. There were daily matinees during the week.

The colored musical leader is Prof. Will Cook. He is one of the best known in the country.

Some time ago the managers of the advertising man sent the advertisement of the Grand Opera House to this office, but it was declined. THE BEE would suggest, if there is any color line drawn at this theater there is a remedy.

## JAMES POWELL WILL NOT HANG.

ATTORNEY T. L. JONES AND HIS ASSISTANT SAVES THE NECK OF POWELL.

The sentence of James Powell, colored, who was convicted at the April term of the Criminal court of the District of Columbia before Judge Clabaugh in April last, upon the charge of murder of William Patrick Lee has been commuted to life imprisonment. Lawyer Thomas L. Jones, and L. M. King represented Powell at the time of trial, and it will be remembered that Lawyer Jones made one of the most eloquent, logical and pathetic speeches that has ever been heard from the lips of a counselor at that court.

The murder occurred at the corner of 7th and O sts. n w., on the 11th of September, 1898, and it was shown at the trial that Powell and the deceased had attended a ball at O st. Armory, where they had some words and on leaving the hall, Lee and his companions met Powell at the corner of 7th and O, where a fight occurred, in which Lee was stabbed. After the conviction a motion was filed for a new trial, which was overuled by Judge Clabaugh, and an appeal taken to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Jones, after a careful investigation found that he could not win on the appeal, and turned his guns on the District Attorney's Office, and after much labor induced Mr. Davis to consent to a recommendation to the president for the commutation of death sentence; when the appeal to the court of A, peals was dismissed, Mr. Jones was subject to much adverse criticism, but the little shrewd advocate contented himself by applying to all of his critics in these words, "He laughs best, who laughs last." Mr. Jones and his associate saw the president and the result is known to all. The records of the Court will show that since Lawyer Jones was admitted to the bar in 1893 he has defended ten persons in the D. C. charged with murder, and out of that number only three have been convicted outright of murder, and none have been hanged.

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Mr. Edward Williams has opened a first class sample room at Bladensburg, Md. He is an enterprising young man who has won a host of friends. If you want an enjoyable time when you take a country ride, don't fail to call on Williams. He is doing business for that well known dealer, Mr. Wm. J. Cox, who has a branch store at 1235 7th St, n. w.

The jury in the Harris liquor case did not believe the government witnesses, hence he was acquitted. He was defended by Messrs. Jones and Chase.

There are several suits to be filed against the manager of the Grand Opera House.

Rev. A. P. Miller, the able pastor of Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, will preach a Thanksgiving sermon Sunday, November 23d. His sub danger